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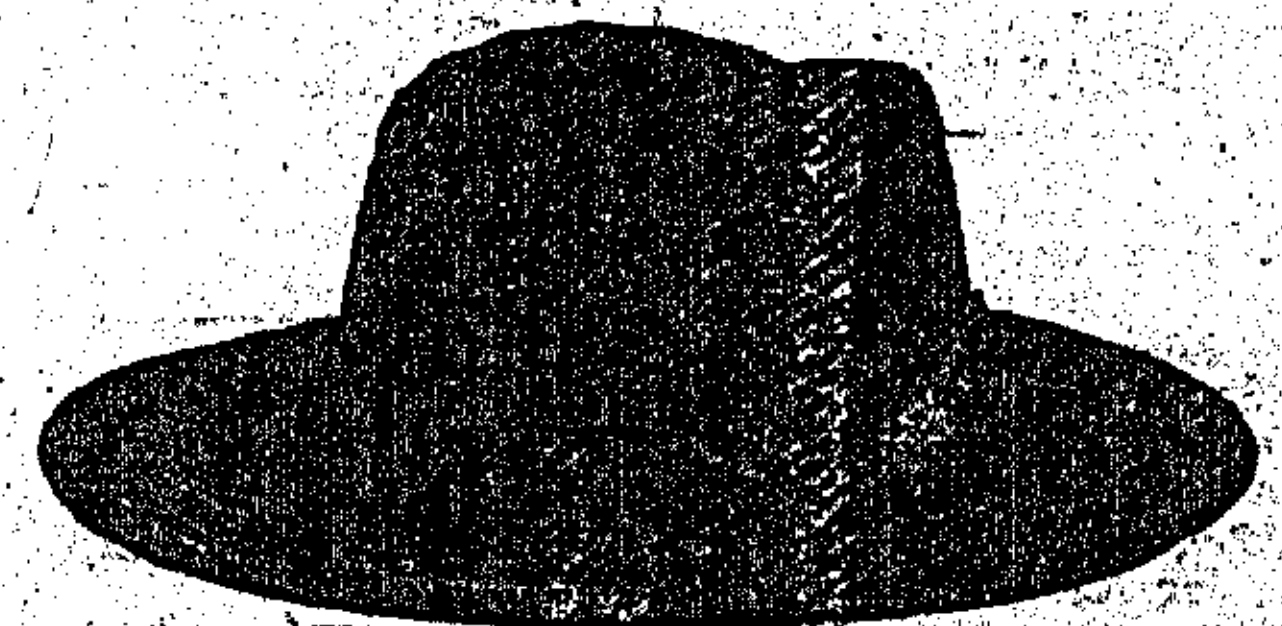
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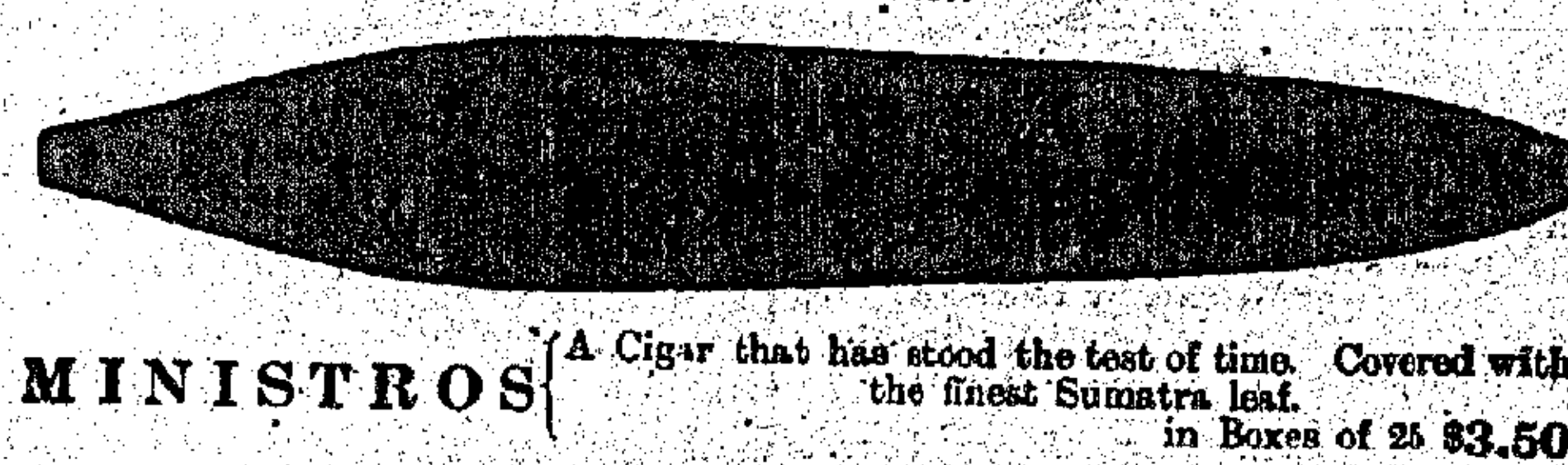
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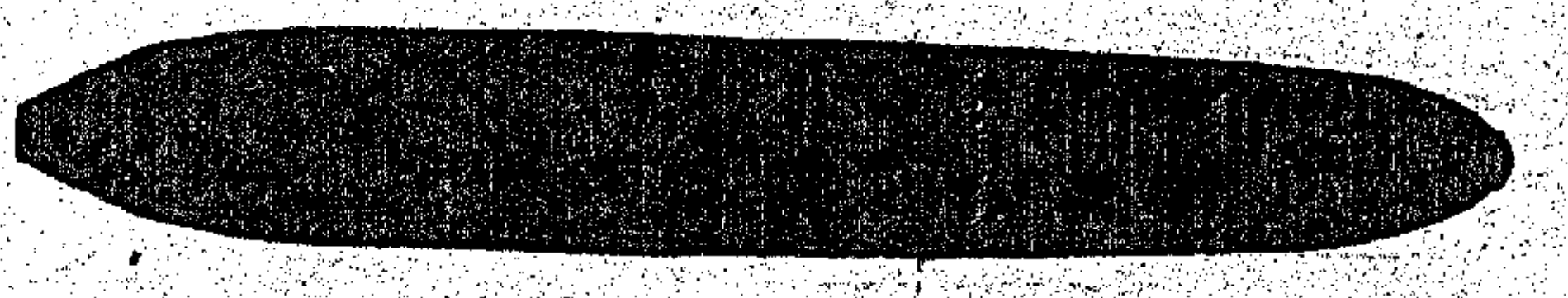
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[2201]

THE BOLSHEVİK IN TURKESTAN

INTERVENTION DECIDED.

Reports of the frightful disorders in Russian Turkestan continue to reach Peking.

Russian telegrams show that, after the Bolsheviks had captured Tashkent last November, the Semiretchensk Cossacks declared their independence and notified China and the Allies accordingly, but the Bolsheviks asserted their supremacy in March. A counter-revolution in April reinstated the Cossacks while another in June restored the Bolshevik control, after which the Bolsheviks ran amok.

Colonel. Ionoff, the Chief of the Semiretchensk Cossacks, and Djanykoff, the President of the Mussulmans Conference, representing the Mussulman Cossacks, on June 5th telegraphed to the Allied Ministers in Peking imploring aid against the merciless conduct of the Bolsheviks, who were murdering men wholesale, violating women, destroying the crops, and forcing the inhabitants to seek refuge in China.

Thousands of refugees at Kuldja have appealed for the Allies to send an expedition to restore order in Semiretchensk. The next appeal came from the Russian Tartars and Sarts, who said that the Bolsheviks were exterminating the civil population while a further appeal said that the Bolsheviks had murdered a thousand Chinese Mussulmans during a punitive expedition. Concluding, it said, that the Cossacks were holding out in Semiretchensk, where assistance was urgently required.

Confirmatory telegrams from Tacheng report that 400,000 Kirghis have joined the Cossacks and Early Settlers and formed a Council of Defence, which appealed to China to supply arms and ammunition.

The outbreak of Bolshevism was even more striking in Bokhara where the anti-Bolsheviks took refuge in Tashkent. Papers declare that Red Guards in armoured trains moved down the peninsula working in the fields, looted Kermin, including the Emir's palace, sacked and burned right and left, drove off the cattle and then, on March 15th, demanded the resignation of the Emir and on April 7th disarmed his troops, exceeding 12,000. The Emir, 30,000,000, lying in the Bokhara branch of the State Bank and imposed a levy of food-stuffs. On May 30th they proclaimed Turkestan a republic of the Russian-Soviet Federation and, after despatching an American sympathizer to Tashkent, announced that they had received foreign recognition. The Russian and Chinese authorities in Sinkiang are jointly assisting the refugees, while the prompt action taken by General Yang Tseng-hsien, the Tacheng of Sinkiang, drove the marauders over the border, beyond which the horrors continue unchecked.—Heuter.

INTERVENTION URGENT.

The Kokusai Agency (Tokio) learns from a reliable private source that the situation east of Zhetysay calls for speedy action in order to prevent the intrusion of German influence. The people there are ready to make friends of whomsoever is sufficiently powerful to maintain good order. They are united in feeling that such power cannot be expected from their own people, and it is necessary to depend on an outside source and Japan is thought to be the best and most able. It is true that a feeling against Japan exists, but once the good effect of Japanese intervention is manifested this opposition will cease.

There is reason to believe that the question of armed intervention has been seriously considered by the Government, but there is a bad want of public support, which is lacking, however.

The new French Ambassador, when on his way to Tokio, was received by President Wilson and he is known to have strongly advocated the advisability of Japan's speedy armed intervention in Siberia.

Those closely in touch with official circles are inclined to believe the view of French and British opinion that Japan is now in a position where she can no longer withhold the despatch of troops to save Siberia from the disaster and it is thought impossible to defer the final decision in this matter to later than August.

THE MANILA OPIUM CASE.

NO EVIDENCE OF THE IMPLICATION OF THE "YUENSANG."

At the inquiry at the Custom House into the possible implication of the officers of the steamer Yuensang in the attempt to smuggle opium valued at P500,000 into the Philippines recently, the Government failed to establish either that the officers knew of the opium having been on board, or that the ship was in Philippine waters when the contraband drug was put overboard to the bottom, waiting to receive it.

Captain J. Means, of the Yuensang, swore that he did not believe that the drug was ever on his vessel and that he had made two thorough searches en route, finding nothing that was not on the ship's manifest. It was established, however, that the opium was on his vessel, that it was put over the side early on Sunday morning off Luzon Point and that there was no other steamer within 15 hours of the Yuensang, either before or after.

The point was then raised that the drug was lowered off the Yuensang, it could not have been within the three mile limit, or within Philippine waters, and this contention was not fully controverted.

The ship has been released under P1,000 bond and will make her regular run, pending the decision of Collector of Customs V. Aldenese.

SWATOW NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, June 28th.

SOLDIER'S SERIOUS OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN DOCTOR.

The absorbing question is the local or semi-local fighting going on more or less incessantly. The soldiers on both sides are increasing. The Southerners are holding on, but the Northerners are not receding. Fongkong, a town near the coast and not far from Swatow, is held by the Northerners. At this same town both American and English Missions are established, but only American residents are there.

A very serious attack was made upon the American doctor who has devoted his energies to the service of the people and with much success. He was cruelly beaten by the soldiers and endured much suffering. How far the soldiers intended to go is, perhaps, open to doubt, but they proceeded in a manner which would lead to the conclusion that they fully intended to do their worst. Fortunately, one of their number prevailed over the murderous crew and succeeded in liberating their sorely-tried and wounded victim. How such conduct was permitted by the authorities is most difficult to understand, and demands the strictest investigation. We are thankful that Dr. Newman escaped alive.

AN OBSCURE POSITION.

It is difficult to explicate the present conditions of the belligerents. Both sides are very reticent. At more than one place the frontier is fiercely contested and with little advantage on either side. So far as we know, the Northerners are held. If numbers and ammunition count, the North should gain ground; but if pluck and dash count for more, the Southerners, from all accounts, have the advantage. The situation is truly a strange anomaly. The Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Province is in communication with Peking over the new President—that his election should be not by an oligarchy but by the full voice of the eighteen Provinces. This, of course, is in keeping with local policy, but it is strange to be talking so in the midst of the most desperate fighting, and yet, on the other hand, if Peking should concede the principle at stake, peace might be forthcoming. Peking, however, seems determined on attaining peace by victory, and by that alone. A fortnight should furnish information as to the probable results of the present fighting.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

After the continuous rain the skies have cleared and the sun is shining with all its might, so June is going out in a wave of heat. The rainy weather, however, was over long, and the rice-crops are not expected to yield anything like an average crop. Rice is dear, and the sweet potatoes, owing to the destruction wrought by the late frosts, have yielded very little provender.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, July 2nd.

THE SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA.

The new Committee of the Santa Casa da Misericordia is composed of Lt.-Col. Santos, A. de Oliveira, A. de Silva Soares (appointed by the Government), F. de Menges and A. Viana Novo (elected).

OLD MEMBERS OF THE SENADO IN OFFICE.

The members of the Senado who were elected on June 2nd to serve from July 1st, 1918, to December 31st, 1918, should have assumed their duties yesterday, but a cable from Lisbon was received directing the old members to continue in office until further orders.

THE NEW AVENUE.

In a few days the new avenue that joins the inner harbour to the Praia Grande will enable the public to walk straight from the Inner Praia to the New Macao Hotel. Very great improvements will soon be seen in that quarter of the city.

On July 9th the centenary of the birth of the Pasetoto's hero, Colonel Mesquita, will be observed almost as a public holiday, and that part of the new avenue which runs between the Senado and the Praia Grande will be named "Mesquita's Avenue." The ceremony will be performed in public at 5 p.m.

OPIUM FARMERS BROKEN CONTRACT.

Leong-vai, the farmer for Sanpiu and Pao-pai, having broken his contract with the Government and forfeited the deposit money (\$63,666.68), new tenders will shortly be invited. The base is \$120,000 per annum.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESERVOIR.

A very important reservoir is under construction near the Harbour Office. The site is not a very high one, but it is said that one could not have been selected higher up, because it is necessary to collect the waters that come down from the Penhao hills. About \$40,000 has been spent on the scheme, but the Colony has money, and within a few days more than half a million dollars will come in monthly from the new Opium Farm.

MIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

APPROVED BY A PUBLIC MEETING AT FOCHOW.

A meeting was held under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce, Fochow, on June 25th, to consider the questions of the Min River improvement from Pagoda to Nantai. There were 83 present representing 9 different nationalities.

The Chairman of that Chamber, Mr. C. Skerrett-Rogers, who presided remarked that the object of this meeting was to discuss and if possible reach a decision on the scheme for the improvement of the Min River, as set forth in the technical Project drawn up by Mr. von Heidenstam and presented to the foreign mercantile community of the port, with a scheme for the necessary financial basis, etc., by Mr. T. Ferguson, Commissioner of Customs. The Chairman expressed himself as very pleased to see such a large representative gathering, indicating the degree of interest taken in and the importance attached to the question now brought forward. The British Chamber of Commerce, having, at a general meeting of its own, accepted the scheme in principle, now took the next step which was to call together a more representative meeting of all those interested belonging to allied and neutral nations.

Mr. Ferguson mentioned the precedents existing at Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo and Newchwang, and explained how the procedure which had thus come to be established, of foreign consent to a special surtax combined with foreign share in the control, had come to be practically the only means of getting any of her harbours or rivers at the open ports improved, thus laying upon the foreign element a certain moral responsibility for any serious opposition laid in the way of such measure for the public good, so long as the conditions offered were equitable and no serious adverse interests involved. A review of the pros and cons from a purely business point of view was then given, i.e. the benefits to accrue against the small surtax (3 per cent. on Customs duties actually paid) which was proposed, regarded both in its broad effect upon the trade of the port and its more immediate effect upon the books of the merchant. Incidentally it was shown how Fochow trade was influenced by the shipping facilities available, leading to the strong inference that the immediate trade of the port still had much to gain by a better communication with the sea.

Mr. Ferguson then launched a strong diatribe against the opinion advanced that Fochow water approaches should await the building of railways, quoting examples in America in support of his opinion. Finally, the doing away of the baneful Fochow cargo-bond system was mentioned as one of the most important benefits to be looked for from a deepening of the river between Nantai and Pagoda. Mr. Ferguson admitted that the scheme of taxation had been drawn up more with a view to extreme simplicity than to strict equity and could be easily improved as soon as the scheme had reached the hands of those whose business it would be to bring it into a final shape for reference to Peking.

Mr. Wilkinson, C.M.G., British Consul, while admitting that the improvement was desirable and that Mr. von Heidenstam's project seemed promising and not excessive in the way of cost, did not share Mr. Ferguson's sanguine views as regards the effect upon the trade of the port. He himself held the opinion that nothing would lift the trade of Fochow out of its present low state except a railway connection with the interior and Kiangsi. He pointed out that the charge of upkeep of the proposed improvement, when once completed, would be considerable, and that the surtax now proposed had therefore probably come to stay. Mr. Wilkinson then quoted from memory some statements made by Mr. von Heidenstam himself, which proved that Nantai could never supplant Pagoda through lack of harbour space and wharves, only the smaller coasting steamers standing to benefit together with launches and cargo boats, thus considerably diminishing the "glorious vista" held out by the previous speaker. Coming to the financial side, Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that the improving of the river was a duty devolving upon the provincial authority, a duty accentuated in this case through the fact of the main deterioration having been caused by the stone barriers purposely laid in the river as a defence measure many years ago. In any case there was no right to lay a surtax upon any except such section of the trade as stands to benefit directly by the improvement. Precedents quoted elsewhere were not strictly comparable with local conditions, as at those other ports it was a case of foreign interests being seriously threatened by continuous deterioration or growing competition from without, whereas Fochow had gone on placidly in fairly well the same manner for years and could easily survive a few years more. Its foreign trade would not benefit nearly so much as the Coast and Junk trade. He held that the proposed Government contribution was far too small and should amount to at least half of the total cost. As to the foreign share, a surtax of 2½ per cent. should suffice, the tax on the Native Customs being double that amount. In conclusion, Mr. Wilkinson said he would prefer to see the entire scheme postponed to after the war and then a bigger scheme started, including the purchase of a dredger, etc., which would also give time to consider the important question of who was to be the Engineer-in-chief. Delay was no calamity; at Shanghai it took 30 years to materialise a scheme, and at other ports from 5 to 8 years. (Applause.)

The Chairman remarked that if it took so long to get a scheme through it took reason there was for starting at once.

Mr. Pontius, American Consul, then made some remarks in support of his colleague.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENTRY OF VESSELS INTO MANILA.

REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

The Government Gazette contains the following regulations governing the entrance of shipping into Manila Bay:

The south channel leading from seaward into Manila Bay has been closed to traffic and is protected by mines. This channel extends from Caballo Island on the north to Restinga Point on the south. The south channel from Monja Island to Limbones Island has been closed to traffic at all times. All traffic is limited to the North Channel between Guardia Shoal and Moja Island, and only between sunrise and sunset and after permission has been granted and instructions given by naval patrol at entrance. All entering vessels must stop outside Monja Island and await instructions from patrol vessel or Cochinos Point Signal Station. Compliance with these regulations will be enforced.

The north channel between Corregidor Island and the shore of Bataan Province is closed to traffic inward from sunset to sunrise, except to certain vessels engaged in public service.

Failure to comply with any of the above regulations may result in the destruction of the offending vessels.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

A remarkable operation has been performed on a soldier at Leeds Infirmary. A piece of shrapnel, weighing 61 grains, or one-seventh of an ounce, was extracted from the anterior walls of the heart in which it was embedded.

The patient is Private John Britland, East Lancs Regiment. He was struck in the side while fighting at Arras on April 11th last year. After receiving treatment in several hospitals, he was taken to the Leeds Infirmary. Britland said: "There was another soldier in the infirmary who had a bullet removed from near the heart. He told me about his operation, and I began to have absolute faith in the surgeon. It was put to me that if the metal was left where it was I should go on living, but that I should feel discomfort, whereas if I was content to run the risk I might have the metal removed, though I might die in the operation."

"I had not much doubt about my choice, and after knowing what I know now I should choose the operation every time. As soon as I had got over the effect of the gas I felt like a new man, and soon I shall be as well as ever."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

A revised copy of the Department Orders Book is to be issued to all ranks during the week commencing Monday, July 8th.

Sergeants and constables will receive copies through their respective Inspectors.

Members of the Staff will obtain copies by application at this office between the hours of 10-12 noon and 2-5-4.30 p.m.

All ranks will be held individually responsible for duly obtaining the new D.O. Book, which will be in force on and from Monday, July 1st, 1918.

POLICE SCHOOL.

All members of No. 1 Platoon, Water Police, and Mounted Police who have not yet attended for examination will do so on Tuesday, July 9th, at 5.30 p.m.

All members of No. 2 Platoon who have not yet attended will do so on Friday, July 12th.

Medical and general exemptions are required to attend.

Those men who have been ordered to attend for oral examination will attend on special dates to be notified, and will not attend the above fixtures.

MEETING—ALTERATION.

The meeting of Company and Platoon Commanders and Warning Officers will take place at 6 p.m., instead of 5.30 p.m., on Monday, July 8th.

BAND PRACTICE, 6 P.M.

Tuesday, July 9th; and Friday, July 12th.

STRENGTH.

P.O. 603 Samy is invalided out.

By Order.

T. F. HEWITT,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, July 6th, 1918.

After further discussion, the following resolution was passed *nem. con.*:

"That this meeting heartily endorses and approves in principle of the proposed scheme for the improvement of the Min River between Nantai and Pagoda, and that all the details be left to the Consular Body, and representatives of the Mercantile Community, consisting of one representative of each neutral and allied foreign body of nationals, to be arranged on an equitable basis with the authorities concerned."

Mr. Wilkinson mentioned that consociation schemes in China have a strong hereditary propensity for taking their time, and that Fochow might considerably lose if it saw the fruition of this one in five years. He made it also clear that the merchants would not have the question referred back to them for ratification but must consider all further handling and decision to be henceforth in the hands of the mixed committee and the officials concerned.

THE LATE REV. N. C. POPE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR UNVEILS A MEMORIAL TABLET.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

There was a large congregation at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday morning, when His Excellency the Governor unveiled a memorial tablet in remembrance of the late Rev. N. C. Pope, M.A., who was chaplain of the Church for over six years. Amongst those present were Lady May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., and Mrs. Kemp.

The usual morning service was conducted, interspersed with special prayers and responses. Special psalms, also, were chanted, and special hymns sung. Archdeacon Barnett officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

During the service, H.E. the Governor, accompanied by the clergy and Sir Paul Chater, unveiled the tablet. When the black drapings were drawn aside His Excellency read out the following inscription:—

"In loving memory of
NORMAN CHRISTOPHER POPE M.A.,
Born, April 20th, 1882.
Died, February 7th, 1918.

Chaplain of this Church from August, 1912, to February, 1918.

"I know Whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day.

"For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

The tablet was then dedicated by Archdeacon Barnett, who said:—"In the faith of Jesus Christ we dedicate this tablet to the glory of God and in memory of His servant, Norman Christopher Pope. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Archdeacon Barnett preached an eloquent sermon from Revelations c. III, v. 21—"He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit down with me in my throne, as I also overcame, and sat down with my Father in his throne."

There is just one thing, said the reverend gentleman, that counts in the kingdom of God—victory, victory, that is, not for self's sake, but for Christ's. To live for such victory, to know something of its exhilaration among the humdrum of daily duties, this is living. Herein we know that we are sharers with the Saviour in His will to victory. It is because we are so slow to appreciate this one absorbing need for victory that the ascended Christ rings out the proclamation of the text for any who have ears to hear. We read the words, and our hearts remain unmoved. We hear them repeated, and our pulses beat never the faster. Yet in them there is promise of position, there is offer of honour, there is assurance of exaltation to be assessors with the Lord of heaven and earth. And, apparently, we stand by, not altogether aloof, but for the most part indifferent. Why is this? "Because of your little faith," replied the Master to His disciples who had asked Him the cause of their own failure to victory. The words seem to mean so little to us. They convey nothing real, nothing tangible to our minds. So our will to victory is left limp and purposeless, and the worldly clamour of the moment stifles the call of the Prince of Glory to take up the challenge to fight and win. Yet, if we reflect a moment, we know it can be done. One has been named here to-day, whose memorial newly-raised we have looked upon and dedicated to the glory of God and the memory of His servant. It is to God's glory; for it speaks of a fight well fought, a race well run, of which you yourselves are the living witnesses. Yes, and because of this faith which our brother had in victory, through the blood of Jesus, he was able to say, when his spirit was about to be unpriested from the overburdened body, the words that are engraved on the tablet, "I know Whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

So run that ye may obtain. Did you read the soul-stirring Special Order of the Day issued to the troops by Sir Douglas Haig three weeks after the great push began in March last? "Words fail me," he declares, "to express the admiration I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our Army under the most trying circumstances. Many amongst us are now tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. . . There is no other course open

to us but to fight it out. . . With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end." The New York correspondent to the Times makes this comment: "Sir Douglas Haig's order, 'With our backs to the wall,' has thrilled the American nation, which is to-day reverberating with renewed expressions of its determination . . . to wage war until the downfall of German militarism is effected." Not only the American nation, but the British peoples, the French and the Italians, were thrilled likewise. What a vigorous and unmistakable response there has been throughout the Allied countries to the Field-Marshal's challenge to victory! "With our backs to the wall; with faith in our cause!" Would to God it could be said with any semblance of truth that the armies of God on earth, we Christians, are fighting with our backs to the wall, and believing in the right of our cause, will so fight on to the end. Aye, but what a contrast. The call of the King of Kings is not met with any thrill from the most of us, I fear.

"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot." Can we claim that the indictment we have heard read this morning against the church of Laodicea, in the first century of the Christian era, is inapplicable to much that we see in the church of our own day? It was not merely their indifference that called forth this scathing rebuke. The Laodiceans had their works ("I know thy works"). They did their part, at least so far as other pursuits, which absorbed their chief interests, would allow. There existed some outward evidence of their connection with the Church. They enjoyed a certain complacent, self-nurtured adherence to the Christian cult that held good, so long as nothing else in the form of self-pleasing or personal gain came in the way. No, they were not indifferent; they were not "cold." They were just "tepid." They were without enthusiasm for the cause of Christ. They refused its claim to a first charge upon their best thought. They showed no faith in the victory of a crucified and now ascended Lord. So there is pronounced against them the measured declaration of the divine preference: "I would thou wert cold or hot." Or, if you will not be hot, i.e., showing some real appreciation of what the Author of your salvation stands for, I would rather you were coldly antagonistic, standing aloof, deceiving neither yourself nor others. Lukewarmness is intolerable. It is abhorrent, because so deadly deceptive.

It was only the other day that a great statesman from one of our Dominions said in London that the heart of the Empire beat true to one great purpose, and that the cementing force of this strong unity was the Crown. If we may compare heavenly things with earthly, think you not that our Lord has cause for complaint? The cementing force is present in His Person. He sits on His throne to receive the promises of willing hearts and lives on earth. He is not the defeated opponent of evil, as some suggest. He reigns, and has power. But the manifestation of His victory is delayed, because on earth, where the battle has to be fought out to the bitter end, the heart of His church does not beat true to His great purpose of victory. It is for us He must wait, and for our service. And, that our will to victory may be stiffened, He sounds the call to advance. "He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit down with me in my throne."

Have these words no call for us individually who sit in this church this morning? Our thoughts are much engaged to-day with one whose memory is blessed. You respected your late Chaplain for his faithfulness to God and His cause—for his transparent honesty of purpose. You esteemed him highly for his works' sake. But it was not until he finished the fight, and came victorious through the test of life's battle, that you realized the terrible depth of your own loss. And yet, as many of you know, he was often discouraged in his ministry here. His words to me were repeated, "I know, to some of you: 'I feel I have been long enough at St. Andrew's. I do not seem to get forward. There is not the response that I look for.' Nevertheless, at your suggestion he consented to continue as your Chaplain for a further three years, and in that decision you rejoiced. But now he is 'with Christ, which is very far better.'"

Do not, I pray you, misunderstand my meaning in reminding you of these things. To-day you and I feel ourselves to be in the presence of one who is not very far off. In such circumstances truth is not inconsistent, but truth shall be

spoken in love. None of us will deny in our hearts that too often we exhibit a foresight concerning the things of the world which we deem unnecessary concerning the things of the kingdom of heaven. M. therefore, we have staked in our once professed allegiance to Jesus Christ; if to-day we recall certain teachings of our late Chaplain that we have hitherto passed over with indifference, may we not to-day also by God's grace, brace our wills to repent, and then to persevere, so that at the moment of our own great adventure, we too shall be able to say with his confidence, "I know Whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." Thus our brother, though dead, will yet speak to us, and the prayer we have prayed this morning, over against the tablet yonder, will be answered, that so often as our eyes shall fall upon the memorial from time to time, we may be reminded of his example—not an example of tepidity, but of boiling heat—in the service of his King. So shall we also be encouraged to follow on to victory.

This most wonderful book of the Revelation is specially suited for these days, because it is the book of victory. Take but one example of the reality of the struggle for right in God's eyes, and the glory of the outcome to those who conquer in His name. Read quietly by and by Revelation xv. (R.V.) and think of its meaning to you. It is a matter of only eight verses. Five of these refer to the final stages of the wrath of God against sin, a subject that is not over-popular now-a-days. Verses 2 to 4 tell of a very different theme. As the seer is gazing into heaven, transfixed with what is revealed concerning the seven last plagues, his attention is arrested by another sight gradually unfolding itself before his astonished eyes. And now he sees nothing but a glorious picture of victory, set as a corrective, or a complement to the picture of wrath. There appears to him a rejoicing host, a long procession of men and women who, in loyalty to Jesus Christ, have met in deadly conflict with the powers of evil. For the cause of truth and righteousness they had given their lives, or, rather, their bodies. Now these same soldiers of the cross are on royal review, "coming victorious from the beast," with whom they have warred. When on earth it might seem that the adversary had triumphed in their death. But now it is revealed otherwise. It is, after all, they who have conquered, not he. And they pass in review shouting their songs of victory. No lukewarmness about them, for their enthusiasm has reached boiling heat. Listen to their words. There is never a murmur of complaint, never a reminder of sorrow. No suggestion that the way of victory is hard, even; and their struggle unto death is forgotten. These are their words: "Righteous and true are Thy ways, thou King of the ages."

What a comfort it would be to us in these days of unparalleled suffering if we would take our stand quietly along side the seer and gaze with him on this same picture until its details possessed our souls. We see the King of the ages busy with His plan of campaign. His purpose is comprehensive, and looks far away into the future. He calls for volunteers, then trusts and uses them. Later, when these his soldiers and servants are through with it all, when the weariness and suffering of the struggle are over, their one thought is that their trusted leader has made no mistake. To have led them by an easier path would not have given them their chance. "The gift of their body, after all, was a small price to pay for the life of their soul. In all this acts toward them He had been perfectly right. And now their picture of victory for the King of the ages, and victory, remember, is the one thing that counts. It is not a fancy, this fight. It is not a fable, this victory. These are the stern realities of life, and they test the morale of a man more severely than do the trenches in France. But it is worth everything, even life itself, to win through, for by the lips of Truth it is proclaimed for all to hear, 'He that overcometh, I will give to him to sit with me in my throne.'"

BANK RETURNS FOR JUNE.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended June 30th, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 8,256,025	\$3,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	23,038,933	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,164,373	550,000
Total	\$32,457,331	\$22,550,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.
† Securities with the Crown Agents £110,000.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese woman pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of two and a half taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

Revenue Officer Wildin stated that defendant was arrested while coming off a Macao steamer.

Defendant said she purchased the opium because it was proscribed for her by a doctor.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

Another Chinese woman pleaded guilty to being in possession of three taels of opium in excess of the quantity allowed.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe fined defendant \$250; in default, one month's hard labour.

A coolie was charged with being in possession of seven mace of opium.

Defendant said he bought the opium from an opium farmer in Hongkong.

Inspector Sullivan stated that the opium was found concealed in the hollow of a bamboo pole, which defendant carried while boarding a steamer for Canton on Friday night.

Defendant said he hid the opium in the bamboo with the intention of dodging the Customs at Canton.

Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe fined defendant \$20, with the alternative of five days' hard labour.

AN AMERICAN AND A REVOLVER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Thomas O'Neill, an American, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver at Wanchai the previous night.

Inspector Sim said that a little after midnight a richa coolie informed an Indian Police sergeant that defendant, who was in Spring Garden Lane, had a revolver in his possession.

Defendant stated that the revolver did not belong to him, but to an American bluejacket, who asked him to keep it for him. Half-an-hour later he was arrested. Defendant added that when the Indian Sergeant asked him for the revolver he gave it to him immediately.

In reply to Mr. Wolfe, defendant said he had been asked by the Grand Hotel management to help in working the hotel. The sailor who gave him the revolver was drunk.

Mr. Wolfe: Were you sober then?—Defendant: Well, I guess I had a bit too much myself.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that it was serious matter to carry arms without a permit from the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and by doing so defendant had rendered himself liable to a fine of \$1,000. The case was more serious in view of the fact that the defendant, on his own admission, was not exactly sober. It was fortunate that the revolver contained no ammunition, or something serious might have happened. He would take a lenient view of the case, and would only fine defendant \$25. The revolver would be confiscated.

A TRIBUTE TO HONGKONG'S CIVIL SERVICE.

In the third article which he has contributed to the *Times' Trade Supplement*, on "British Trade with China," under the title of "Commerce and Industry of Hongkong," Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith says:—

TRIBUTE TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.
A tribute must be paid to the local government officials of this and past generations. The temptations of the Far East are subtle, and permeate the official life of the administering country. No one who is without experience of such matters can possibly understand the Oriental outlook on what is called "squeeze." Fortunately, the Government officials of Hongkong have never succumbed to the insidious suggestions which reach them. Commercial men complain that Government officials do not assist them as much as they might, but it must be remembered that the Hongkong cadets have not been trained in economics or applied science. They have all of the advantages and disadvantages of the system under which the British Civil Service has trained its servants. As a scientist, the writer has emphatic views about the disadvantages. But nothing that has been said or written upon that subject weighs in the scale against the splendid tradition which has been maintained by the British Civil Service not only in Hongkong, but in India and the Straits Settlements. No other nation in the world has produced such a record of clean administration. For that we have to thank, primarily, the public schools. The Hongkong cadets come out to the Colony full of ideas about "playing the game," and throughout the whole of their official life they carry out to the last letter, the splendid code of honour upon which these ideas are founded. If only there could be grafted on to the code some training in elementary scientific subjects they would understand more fully some of the complex problems which face the commercial men of the Colony.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES

ALL IN THE LATEST STYLES IN

WHITE AND COLOURED WASHING MATERIALS

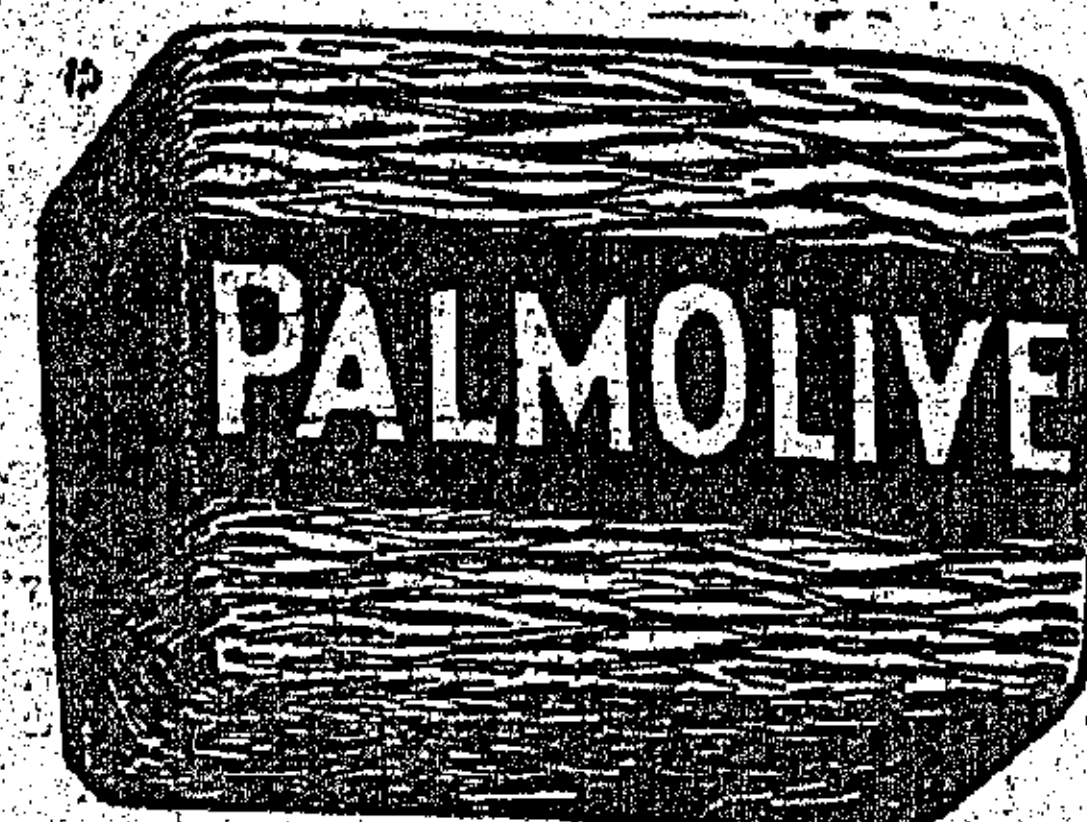
AT SPECIAL PRICES

\$10.00 TO \$30.00 EACH

These dresses having arrived late for the Season's Trade we have marked them at very Low Prices to ensure a clearance.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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SPECIAL PROPOSITIONS TO DEALERS

Apply to

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Sole Agents,

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 1346

HAS THE BEST SELECTION OF GENTLEMEN'S

HIGH-CLASS SUMMER UNDERWEAR.



FOR SALE.

A RARE COLLECTION OF 950 COINS of Different Nations with a Portable Cabinet and Valuable Numismatic Books for \$500 only.

GRACA & Co.

No. 10, WINDHAM STREET,

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE Undersigned's Business address as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS is at No. 6, Des Vaux Road, Central.
J. S. DOBIE & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1918. [2209]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

TELEGRAMS to or from Soldiers, Sailors, and Nurses may be sent at one quarter rates to nearly all British places. They must be in plain English, and will be forwarded at each week-end, via EASTERN only. Telegrams addressed to Soldiers, Sailors, or Nurses must state Army number or rank, name, regiment, ship, establishment, or other suit of the Expeditionary Force, or name of place where stationed. The places are, generally, where British troops are operating. For further information apply to the Company's Office.

J. KENNEDY GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1918. [2210]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 8th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Happy Valley, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Lot 1, Happy Valley, bounded by the Happy Valley Road, the Happy Valley Road, the Happy Valley Road, and the Happy Valley Road.	1. 0. 0.	£ 100.	£ 1,000.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Lot 1, Conduit Road, bounded by the Conduit Road, the Conduit Road, the Conduit Road, and the Conduit Road.	1. 0. 0.	£ 100.	£ 1,000.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1918, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 12 at any of the undersigned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.

ON £20 BONDS.	£ 2.00
Per Coupon (Gross)	£ 2.00
Less Tax at 6% in the £	£ 0.12
Net amount payable	£ 1.88
ON £100 BONDS.	£ 10.00
Per Coupon (Gross)	£ 10.00
Less Tax at 6% in the £	£ 0.60
Net amount payable	£ 9.40
ON £500 BONDS.	£ 50.00
Per Coupon (Gross)	£ 50.00
Less Tax at 6% in the £	£ 3.00
Net amount payable	£ 47.00

Payment will be made in Tsels at the Demand. Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.
By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.
[2201]

INTIMATIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 8th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Happy Valley, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Lot 1, Happy Valley, bounded by the Happy Valley Road, the Happy Valley Road, the Happy Valley Road, and the Happy Valley Road.	1. 0. 0.	£ 100.	£ 1,000.

NOTICE

THE BUSINESS of OKURA & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be carried on under the newly registered style of THE OKURA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, on and after the 1st July, 1918.
THE OKURA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1918. [2204]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned FRANK SMYTH and JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE, carrying on Business as Sharebrokers at No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, under the style or Firm of "VERNON & SMYTH," has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 30th June, 1918.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
F. SMYTH.
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.
[2195]

NOTICE

A S from the 1st day of July, 1918, I shall continue to carry on the Business of a Sharebroker at No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, under the style of "VERNON & SMYTH."

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
F. SMYTH.
[2196]

NOTICE

A S from the 1st day of July, 1918, I have established myself in Business as a Share and General Broker under the Firm name of J. S. DOBIE & Co.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1918.
J. SOMERVILLE DOBIE.
[2197]

WANTED

GOOD SHORTHAND TYPIST. Experience of Legal work preferred. Apply stating terms and qualifications to "P.Y.Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. 2208

FOR SALE

WE have always on hand large lots of WOLFGRAM ORE for Sale. Buyers are cordially invited to apply to: Fook Yuen, 72, Des Vaux Road, West, Hongkong, or Fook Wo Ching, Tobacco Firm, the Wei Lan Bridge, Canton, for particulars.

THE TUNG NAM MINING CO.,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1918. [2158]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vaux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.
HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.
No. 57, THE PRINCE LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.
NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PRINCE LUSTLEIGH.
4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PRINCE LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2038]

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ABERHOLWYN, No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PULVOSMIDROSIS.

AN IDEAL DUSTING POWDER.

Keeps the feet and armpits cool and sweet in the warmest weather and removes any unpleasant odour.

Cures sore and blistered toes.

In tins 50 cts. each.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 18.

[19]

MARRIAGE

CLARK-ROWE. At the Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, on July 7th, WILLIAM E. CLARK, of Hongkong, to ETHEL L. ROWE, eldest daughter of the late S. Bryant Rowe and Mrs. Francis Rowe, of Shanghai. (No cards.) [2205]

DEATH

RODGER. At the Peak Hospital, on July 7th, in her 40th year, MARY SINCLAIR, beloved wife of J. Rodger, of the China Sugar Refinery. The funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day. [2213]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 8TH JULY, 1918

THE NEW TYPE OF CIVIL SERVANT.

The death of Lord RHONDDA, which was probably due to over-work and anxiety following upon his experience on the ill-fated *Titanic*, reminds us of the remarkable changes which have taken place in the affairs of the State since the outbreak of war. Lord RHONDDA was one of the large number of men who proved themselves successful administrators in commercial life before their services were enlisted on behalf of the nation. The two other conspicuous examples of the advantage to the community of drawing upon men of similar experience are Sir ERIC GEDDES and the most recent addition to the peerage, Sir ANDREW WEIR. Concerning Lord RHONDDA, and Sir ERIC GEDDES a great deal has been written; the careers of both are interesting, almost indeed, romantic. Lord RHONDDA was well known to the British public before the war as a "coal king" and was for many years a power in the realm of commerce in Wales. Sir ERIC GEDDES, now First Lord of the Admiralty, has led an adventurous life, but enjoyed a sufficient reputation at the outbreak of hostilities to be drawn at once within the orbit of the State service, and he was soon marked out for promotion. The case of the man who for about a year was Sir WILLIAM WEIR, and is now a peer is, perhaps, the most surprising of any in the history of the war. The search for "new men" and efficient administrators in the Ministry of Munitions has been attended by great success. To it are due the triumphs of that Department. Untrammelled by hoary traditions, such as are still revered in the War Office and Foreign Office, the new Ministry had the supreme advantage of being inaugurated by an inveterate opponent of "old custom." Mr. LLOYD GEORGE did not gather round him at the crisis caused by the lack of shells a number of satellites from other Government offices, men of the most admirable intentions and character but hopelessly ignorant of technicalities and the machinery of production. Nor did he obtain his chief officials from Woolwich Arsenal and other State munition works. He probably knew that the mental outlook of such men is apt to be obscured by red-tape. The very few men from State workshops on the staff of the Ministry of Munitions in the early days were used as liaison officers between the Ministry and the War Office. It was as if Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's instinct told him that a buffer was needed between practical "captains of industry," of the GORDON and WEIR type, and the officials of Whitehall. Success, beyond the hopes of its most sanguine sponsors, has been the record of the Ministry of Munitions. One of the most distinguished of the new Civil Servants whom Mr. LLOYD GEORGE invited to join the Ministry in its infant days (1915) was a young man named WEIR. He was a member of a well-known engineering firm in Glasgow. As far as we can gather, it was not a very large concern before the war; it had nothing like the magnitude of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., or Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. Young WEIR, at the outbreak of war, immediately took an active and practical interest in the manufacture of munitions. Not only did he help to extend greatly the operations of his own business, but he took a leading share, also, in the organization of the west of Scotland area for war purposes. After he had shown his energy and genius on the staff of the Ministry of Munitions he was asked to undertake the duties of Director of Munitions for Scotland. There came the realization that our aircraft production must be speeded up at all costs. Mr. WEIR (as he was then) was transferred from Glasgow to London and appointed Controller of Aeronautical Supplies for the Army and Navy. Next he became a member of the Air Board; in December, 1917, he was made Director-General of Aircraft Production in the Ministry of Munitions; and last January he was accorded a seat on the newly-established Air Council. He is now the successor of Lord ROTHESMERE at the Air Ministry, which is probably the most difficult Ministry to direct in the Government. Granted a knighthood in 1917, he has now been raised to the peerage, and, although we cannot find his name in "Who's Who," he holds, like Lord MINNER and the First Lord of the Admiralty, one of the three most responsible positions in the Government outside the War Cabinet. A native-born and home-trained Glasgow man, he is an enthusiast in original research, an organiser of ability, and a glutton for all work of a practical nature. Such are the outstanding details of the career of this remarkable Scotsman. We cannot discover whether he is a graduate of, or was ever a student at, Glasgow University; if he be a product of that centre of learning, which was so influenced by Lord KELVIN, we may accept him as a representative of the new type of Civil servant produced by a scientific training and practical experience of the management of men. No doubt the Ministry of Munitions, the Air Ministry, and other Government departments can furnish many other examples of the value of such unorthodox training for the Civil Service. We have only to remember the difficulties overcome by Lord PIRRIE to realise that he, too, must have obtained the assistance of many men of the new type. It is interesting to speculate upon the probable effect of this new blood in the Civil Service. It may be expected to modify considerably the existing system of training. 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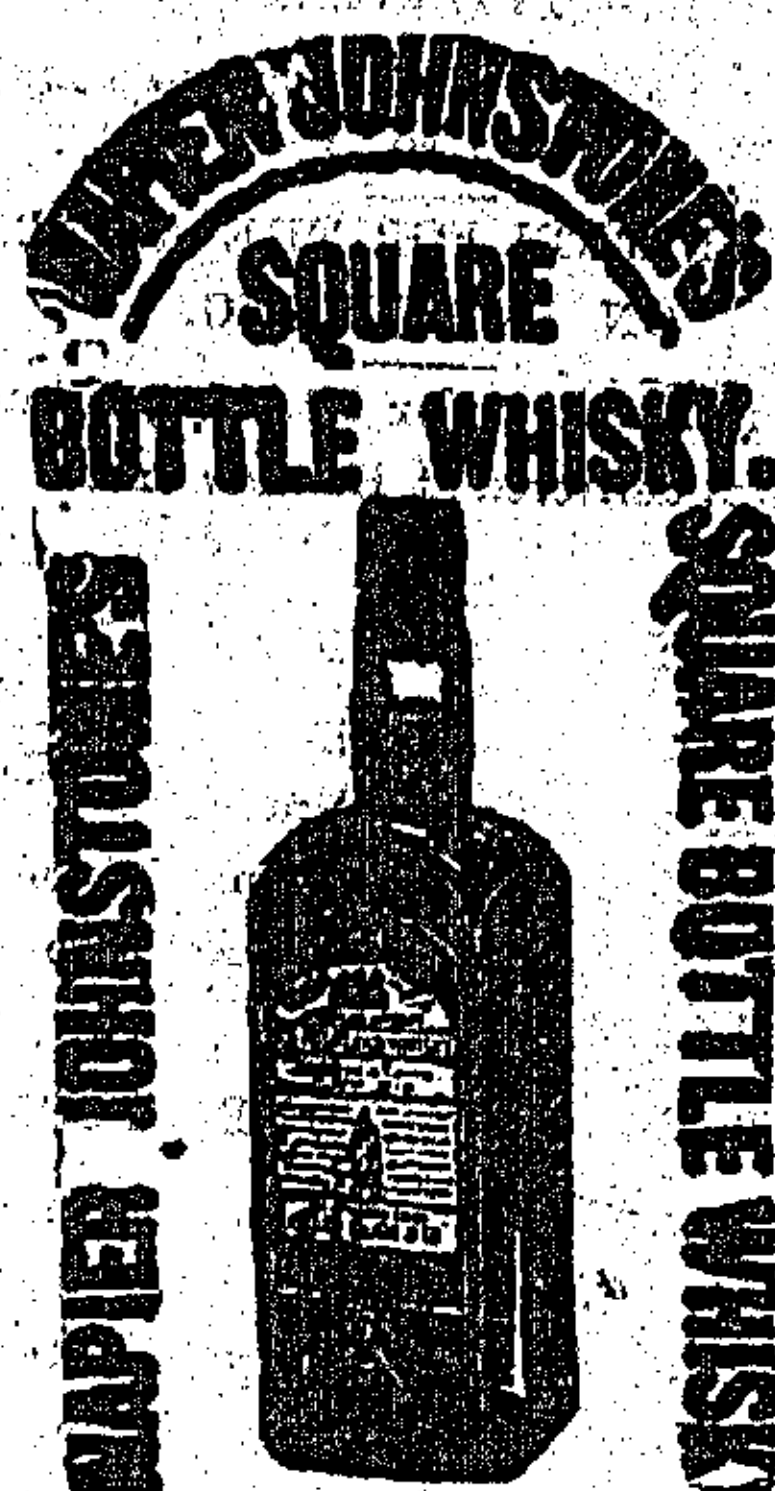
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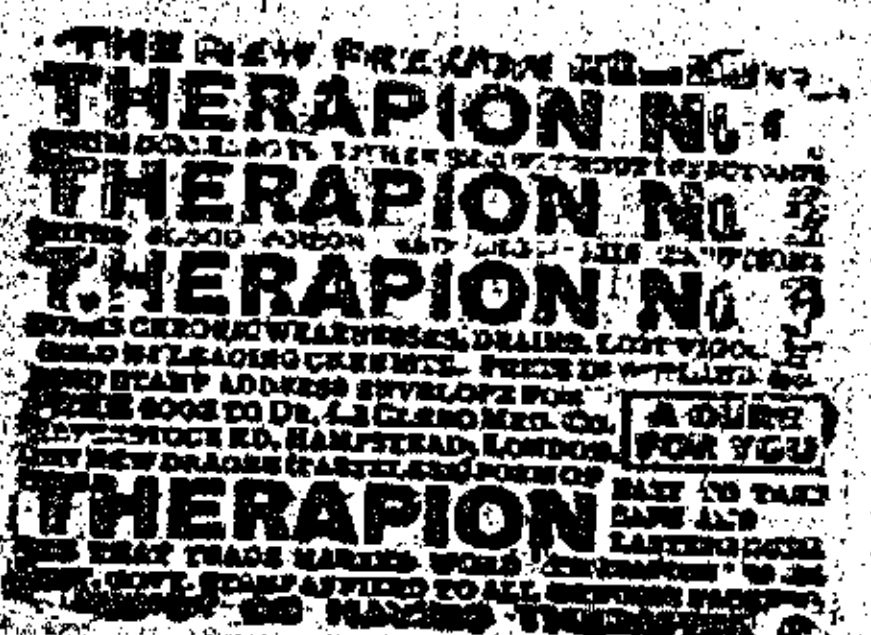
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HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes were introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, 1917, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

- DAY SIGNALS.**
- | Signal. | Symbol. | Meaning. |
|-------------------------|---------|---|
| 1.—Red cone. | | A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours. |
| 2.—Black cone. | | Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.). |
| 3.—Black cone inverted. | | Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.). |
| 4.—Black drum. | | Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.). |
| 5.—Black ball. | | Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.). |
| 6.—Double cone. | | Gale expected to increase. |
| 7.—Black cross. | | Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction). |

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office. The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over. The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Leichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

- NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).**
- 1.—White-white-white.
 - 2.—White-green-green.
 - 3.—Green-white-white.
 - 4.—Green-green-white.
 - 5.—White-white-green.
 - 6.—Green-green-green.
 - 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals. Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses. The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 or Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons, and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals, 2 to 5, may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be given.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, July 6th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.63	29.50	29.68
Temperature	84	79	84
Humidity	76	93	75
Wind Direction	South	East	East
Force	2	4	4
Weather	...	...	...
Rain	0.31	—	0.16

Highest open-air Temperature on 6th...84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 7th...70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 6th to 14th July, 1918.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water			Low Water		
		H'k Time	Height	H'k Time	Height	H'k Time	Height
Mon.	8	8 40	7.5	1 55	3.2	10 50	4.1
Tue.	9	9 23	7.5	2 16	2.1	11 32	4.1
Wed.	10	10 4	7.3	2 36	3.0	12 14	4.1
Thurs.	11	11 0	4.1	3 13	0.6	1 0	4.1
Fri.	12	12 0	4.1	3 49	0.9	1 37	4.1
Sat.	13	1 10	4.1	4 25	1.2	2 14	4.1
Sun.	14	1 44	4.1	5 01	1.6	2 50	4.1

FRENCH ARMY IN THE GREAT BATTLE.

DEFENCE OF LOCRE.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

War Correspondent's Headquarters, FRANCE, May 3rd, 1918.

I went yesterday among some of the French troops who on April 23rd inflicted a severe defeat on Sixty on Armin's storm troops between Dranoutre and Locre—when our own divisions to the north and south shared the honour of the day with them—and before that for six days, in front of Kemmel Hill, held their lines with most noble courage under a frightful fire that hardly ever slackened. Kemmel had been turned and captured, and these men whom I met were almost surrounded, so that they had to fight with a long-enduring devotion, with great sacrifices to maintain their positions. It is a moving narrative as I heard it yesterday from these French officers who lived through that fearful week. The glory of the simple soldiers of France was there in those Flemish fields, and when they were ordered to hold on at all costs they obeyed to the death. "We were asked to hold our line," said the colonel of one of these French regiments. "We held it." His hand trembled for a moment as he touched a packet of papers, his orders during the battle, and told me how each message there had been carried through a frightful fire by his runners, so that many of them were killed. He told of his own losses in officers and men. But then this square-built man with grizzled eyebrows and moustache, and blue-grey eyes that had steady light in them, said again: "We held our line."

His regiment came up from Alsace to Flanders. They were hardened fellows, who had been through many battles. They were heroes of Fleury, near Verdun, when the Crown Prince's army was broken against their defence after desperate assaults, and yesterday when I saw them marching through Flemish villages I was stirred by the sight of them because of their keen, grim look. They are young men, but veterans. War has set its seal upon them as upon all men who have passed through its fire, but has not weakened them. When they came into line between Locre and Dranoutre other French division troops were held in Kemmel Hill. It was during days when we had urgent need of this French help because of the exhaustion of many of our men after long fighting. "Then," said the commandant of the regiment I met, "the country about us was a smiling landscape, with the fields harrowed for sowing and the little Flemish villages with their red roofs and farmsteads snug between green hedges. A week later all this had been swept into ruin and shell-fire had turned this countryside into a barren and blasted place." On the morning of April 24th the Germans' bombardment was intensified and spread over a deep area, destroying villages, tearing up roads, making a black vomit of the harrowed fields. Dranoutre, Locre, Westoutre, and other small towns were violently bombarded.

That night the French discovered that the Germans were preparing an attack for the next morning, to be preceded by a gas bombardment. The officers warned the men, and they stood at the alert with their gas masks, when at halfpast three in the morning thousands of gas shells fell over them, with high explosives of all calibres up to master twelve inches, which burst like volcanic eruptions. In intensity of bombardment several officers who had fought at Fleury said: "This is the most frightful thing I have seen. Verdun was nothing to it." All the French troops jammed on their gas masks, lighter things than ours, with effective and no one day they put them on fifty times, only removing them from the wind, which was fairly strong, blew away the poison fumes until other storms of shells came, and for nearly a week of days wearing them constantly, sleeping in them, officers giving orders in them, men fighting and dying in them, charging with the front in them. It was worth the trouble and the suffering, for this French regiment between Locre and Dranoutre had only twelve gas casualties. That morning the German attack fell first on Kemmel Hill, which they turned, the bombardment continuing all along the line, they developed a strong attack against Locre and in the south in order to take Kemmel Hill, with a sun-baked and our own men, still, I am told, held out with great devotion in isolated positions, but by eight o'clock that morning Kemmel Hill was entirely cut off. This was a severe menace to their comrades at Locre and southwards, because both their flanks were threatened. They did heroic things to again and again the enemy tried to pass. I have already said a previous message how a gallant French officer and a small company of men made a counter-attack at Dranoutre and held the post there against all odds. Up by Locre the commandant of a left battalion found that the machine-gun fire was sweeping his left flank and his men had to face left to defend their line. Small parties of Germans with machine-guns kept filtering down from the north and established themselves on the railway. After to take the French with enfilade fire to make a French company, led by devoted officers, counter-attacked there five times with the bayonet into the sweep of those bullets, and by this sacrifice saved their flank. Another company advanced to hold the day after day, so that its ruins, if any bits of wall are left, will be as historic as the Chateau at Vronelles or other famous houses of the battlefields.

GERMAN CONFUSION.

The French and Germans took it turn and turn about, and although the enemy sent great numbers of men to garrison this place, they were never able to hold it long, because always some young French lieutenant and a handful of men stormed it again and routed the enemy. When it was taken last, on April 29th, the day of the enemy's severe defeat, the French captured 100 prisoners in the cellars there, and they belonged to the fourteenth battalions of four regiments of three divisions, showing the amazing way in which the enemy's divisions had been

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"KING'S CERTIFICATE"

NEW ARMY HONOUR FOR THE DISABLED SOLDIER.

The King has been pleased to approve the issue of a certificate, to be known as "The King's Certificate," to officers who have relinquished their commissions during the war under the following circumstances:—

After service overseas in a theatre of operations with an Expeditionary Force in the present war, and have been invalided on account of wounds or ill health caused or aggravated by military service.

On account of disablement certified, under the authority of the Army Council, to be directly attributable to the action of the enemy—e.g., air or naval raids.

Previous to the transfer of the Royal Flying Corps to the Royal Air Force, on account of disablement certified, under the authority of the Army Council, to have been caused or aggravated by military service while engaged on flying duty in connection with operations against the enemy other than in a theatre of operations.

His Majesty has further approved of the award of a special distinctive certificate to be entitled "The King's Second Certificate," to officers who, after the award of the King's Certificate, voluntarily serve again, and again relinquish their commissions.

Certificates to be known as "The King's Certificate on Discharge" and "The King's Second Certificate on Discharge" will be issued to all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his Majesty's Imperial Forces who have served since August 4th, 1914, and have been discharged from the service under circumstances similar to those set out above.

These certificates will be issued to all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his Majesty's Imperial Forces who have served since August 4th, 1914, and have been discharged from the service under circumstances similar to those set out above.

hung into confusion by the French fire. On the morning of the 26th French companies made six attacks, and in the afternoon more, and though their losses were heavy, they were able to hold the village and the hospice of late stayed in their hands. That night, their men being exhausted for a time after so many hours under fire, they withdrew their line a little to the Locre-Bailleur road by the Chateau of Locre and west of Dranoutre in order to reorganise a stronger defence. The German bombardment slackened on the morning of the 28th owing to fog, but these few hours on that day and one other were the only respite these French troops had from the incessant and infernal gunfire when, owing to the open warfare, as in 1914, without a complete system of trenches or dug-outs or other artificial cover, they were much exposed.

There were ten big shells, "a second one of these officers told me, "and that lasted with only two short pauses for six shells were unaccountable. The enemy had brought up his light artillery and trench mortars almost to his front lines in Dranoutre Wood and other places, and attempted to take the French in enfilade fire from Kemmel. But by this time many French guns were in position, reinforcing the British artillery, on the 28th they opened up and killed great numbers of the enemy. Allied aviators saw long columns of Germans on the roads by Noyon-Epernay and in Dranoutre Wood, and signalled to the guns to range on these human targets. The guns answered, and masses of Germans were smashed by their fire, and panic-stricken groups were seen running out of Dranoutre Wood. That night the Germans seemed to be relieving their troops, and again the French and British guns flung shells into them and for the enemy it was a night of death and horror. But next day, the 29th, the enemy made reply by a prolonged bombardment more intense even than before, and then attacked with new troops all along the line.

But the French also had many fresh troops in the line—not those I met yesterday—who at two o'clock in the morning went forward into the attack and took back the village. This defeated the enemy's plan of turning the French left, and all through that day the enemy's desperate efforts to break through were shattered, and that night the French held exactly the same ground as before, and had caused enormous losses to the German divisions—at least 40 per cent. of their strength, as it is reckoned on close evidence. That night even the German guns stopped their drum-fire, as though Sixty knew it was a night of strange, uncanny silence after a stupendous tumult. But for those French regiments who had been holding the line for nearly a week it had been a day of supreme order; a day also of devoted sacrifices by men, who laid down their lives with exalted courage, by men who were insolent to danger, by simple souls who that day were great through this inferno day after day until that worst day carrying orders where telephone wires had been smashed, and there was no other way of getting through a message than when a man could get through with his life.

The colonel, with grizzled moustache and sombre blue eyes, whom I met yesterday, took pity on the men, and said: "You have had an hour or two, my sons; you have done well, and you are very tired." But these men said: "Merci, mon colonel; mais ils ont besoin de nous" (they have need of us), and they set off again through the drumfire, along tracks where many of their comrades lay, and where at last they, too, perhaps, stumbled and fell with a burst of flame bringing death to them. So it was with the stretcher-bearers the heroic "brancardiers" who for six days went up and down the road to the rescue of the wounded, up and down each time with some comrades less. One ambulance man tended the wounded in an advanced dressing station until he was killed by a shell. The French transport men did well, gloriously well, and all through this fighting from April 23rd to April 30th, the region had good meat and good drink, "bistrot" and red wine, which they call "pinard" in the soldiers' slang. Not only that, but they supplied these things to comrades of another regiment, for the colonel is renowned for his care in "ravitaillément," which means "good grub," and at Fleury, by Verdun, his men had always enough to eat and drink, as here in Flanders.—Daily Telegraph.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HAMEL VILLAGE CAPTURED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful operation this morning between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme.

We captured Hamel village and advanced our line to an average depth of two thousand yards.

Hostile artillery are active in the Robecq and St. Janscapville sectors.

VILLAGE AND WOODS CAPTURED.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operation this morning southward of the Somme was completely successful. It was carried out by the Australians assisted by some detachments of Americans and supported by tanks. Our objectives were taken and held.

We took possession of the woods at Vaire and Hamel and the village of Hamel. In conjunction with this operation the Australians attacked eastward of Villers-Bretonneux and completely succeeded. Our lines were advanced five hundred yards on a twelve hundred yards front.

The prisoners captured in these operations exceed one thousand. Many machine-guns and other material were taken.

AN AUSTRIAN OPERATION.

London, July 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—This morning's operation at Villers-Bretonneux was carried out by Australians, assisted by tanks, the object being to remedy an awkward indentation in the line to the north-east of Villers-Bretonneux resulting from the German drive of March last, the filling up of which will carry our front in a direct line through Hamel to the Somme.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT ON OLD LINE.

London, July 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—In addition to the small woods south of the village, and pressed up to the high ground south-east of the village, thus aligning the new front with our trenches fronting Villers-Bretonneux and putting the new four miles of front on a practically level stretch of ground falling steeply to the river at the north-eastern end, which is a very great improvement on the old line.

At the same time an advance was made on the north side of the river between the Somme and Ancre, thus completing the improvement of our line for nearly five miles.

OBJECTIVES GAINED IN TWO HOURS.

London, July 4th.

In the evening the correspondent states:—This morning's operation at Villers-Bretonneux was one of the most successful of the kind in the war. It followed exactly the lines laid down in advance. The ground offered considerable odds to the defenders, yet in less than two hours the whole four miles was in our hands. Our entire casualties were hardly one-third of the captured prisoners.

THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS REDUCED TO A MERE WRAITH.

London, July 4th.

We reduced three German divisions to a mere wraith of what they had been this morning. Features of the attack were the forethought and completeness of its preparation and the triumphant use of our tanks, which, by admirable manoeuvring, sprang a surprise upon the enemy.

Considering the large number of dead, the 1,800 prisoners exceeds expectations, even though they include a battalion commander and the greater part of his command.

ENEMY COMPLETELY DECEIVED.

London, July 4th.

The enemy's attention was distracted by three distinct attacks launched north of the river, which kept his guns busy. Nearly a hundred men and some ground were captured in these attacks, which were completely deceived the enemy regarding what was happening across the river.

The German divisions engaged, which suffered heavily, were the 45th, 77th and 13th. The latter is a new division on this front recently moved from Lens.

FURTHER FRENCH GAINS.

London, July 4th.

The latest information received in London shows that the advance at Hamel, mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's report, was on a three-mile front.

Bois de Vaire was also captured. Further south, the French captured a farm north of Moulin-sous-Touvent, taking seven officers and 450 men prisoner.

This gain was subsequently extended by a most successful small operation in the neighbourhood of Autrech on a two thousand yards front. The advance made was between half a mile and a mile. We took 380 prisoners.

The effect of these two operations will advance the line on the plateau over Chateau Bridge to Chateau Thierry, and will also improve French observation over country offering enemy mobilisation advantages.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

London, July 4th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The total prisoners taken in Thursday's successful operations on the Somme exceeds 1,300. A German field gun, one hundred machine-guns and a number of trench-mortars have already been captured.

A counter-attack on our new positions eastward of Hamel on the night of the 4th was easily repulsed.

We carried out a successful raid in Beaumont Hamel sector and repulsed an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Strates.

The weather on 3rd July was cloudy and enemy activity was slight. We destroyed six aeroplanes and drove down four others uncontrollable. During the day and night we dropped 16 tons of bombs on railway junctions at Lille, Courtrai and elsewhere. All our machines returned.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

NOT A FOOT OF GROUND GAINED BY ENEMY.

London, July 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says that the enemy in the morning counter-attacked with massed groups of fresh stormtroopers against the Americans' new positions at Vaux and Bois-de-Laroche. The entire attack was broken up by intense American artillery firing and machine-gunning, without the loss of a foot of ground. Parts of the ground were piled up with enemy dead. Subsequently the violent artillery firing continued and at length many enemy batteries were silenced. Further German attacks are anticipated.

American flying squadrons have been most active. Several German aeroplanes have been brought down. Airman Roosevelt, the youngest son of the ex-President, is fighting in this sector.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, July 4th.

A communiqué states:—Between the Oise and the Aisne at 7.30 last evening we attacked west of Autrech on a front of two kilometres and advanced about 800 metres.

A new attack was launched later in the same region between Autrech and Moulin-sous-Touvent at a moment when the enemy was preparing a counter-attack. This enabled us to gain still further ground.

Our total advance extends over a front of five kilometres to a depth of 1,200 metres at some points.

ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

We took 1,000 unarmoured prisoners, including 18 officers, in these actions. A single French battalion took over 300 prisoners.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

Paris, July 5th.

A communiqué states:—There has been artillery activity between the Oise and Aisne and in the region of St. Pierre Aigle.

PATROL OPERATIONS.

Later.

A communiqué states:—Our detachments and patrols operating between Montdidier and the Oise and in Champagne, on the right of the Meuse and in Lorraine each brought back prisoners.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN ALLEGATION DENIED.

London, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir F. Hall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the *Llandovery Castle* carried no ammunition. The German allegation that she was sunk by a British mine was self-contradictory, as the survivors actually communicated with the German submarine.

BETTER THE WORLD PERISH THAN MURDERERS LIVE.

London, July 4th.

The Canadian Minister, Mr. Hughes, speaking at the Anglo-Saxon meeting and referring to the *Llandovery Castle* sinking, declared, amid loud cheers, that it would be better that the world should perish than that those murderers should live.

ESCORTS FOR HOSPITAL SHIPS.

London, July 4th.

Replying to Mr. Carr Gonnard in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Admiralty were considering the question of providing an escort for every hospital ship.

Italian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS' REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

London, July 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The region on the lower Piave between Santa Dona and the sea is hardly good ground for fighting. A few raised causeways are the only possible means of advance across the marshes and lagoons.

The Italian success yesterday, in which they took 1,900 prisoners, was, therefore, a remarkable achievement. Both sides have plenty of artillery in the district and both keep the communications under heavy fire. Moreover, the possibilities of advance being restricted to a narrow space, it is easy to post machine-guns for defence.

OPERATIONS PROCEEDING SLOWLY.

London, July 4th.

The operations in Italy are proceeding rather slowly between the Old and the New Piave, owing to powerful entrenchment and strong Austrian defence with machine-guns. The Austrians still have a footing in this area of five miles wide and with 2,000 yards maximum depth. The Austrians have taken a total of 2,000 prisoners. The Italians have slightly advanced in the mountains east of the Brenta and have repulsed heavy counter-attacks.

POSITIONS EXTENDED AND IMPROVED.

London, July 4th.

An Italian official message says:—We gained more ground northward of Cavazzuccheria, took prisoner 223 and captured much war-material. We extended and improved our positions north-westward of Grappa and in Mount Cornone and Sasso-Rosso.

The British and French penetrated trenches at Canove and Bertigo on Asiago Plateau and brought back prisoners. Allied airmen dropped tons of bombs on important centres and cross-roads on the lower Piave.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

A British Italian official message says:—The West Yorkshires, the Manchester and the Honourable Artillery carried out three successful raids and captured 54 prisoners.

The Royal Air Force scored direct hits on infantry columns on the Lower Piave and destroyed three enemy machines with out loss to themselves.

Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

London, July 5th. Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states that no fewer than 14 of the leading German airmen, who were credited with a total of 363 victories, have either been killed or captured recently, including Richthofen, for whom 80 victories were claimed; Lieutenant Max Mueller, 30 victories; and Lieutenant von Below, 28.

German bombing organisations have also lost heavily in killed and captured, which include Captain Klein, commander of the so-called "England Squadron."

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY.**CELEBRATIONS IN FRANCE.**

Paris, July 4th. President Poincaré has telegraphed to President Wilson that the Government of the Republic has decided that the celebration of July 4th shall also be a French celebration, not merely in Paris but in all the towns of France.

UNIVERSALLY RECOGNISED.

London, July 4th. Columns of the newspapers, today testify to the universality and wholeheartedness with which the Fourth of July is being celebrated in Great Britain. As messages printed by prominent Americans agree in saying, this will be the greatest "Fourth" in American history. Indeed, telegrams from the Entente countries and their adherents, including the South American Republics, show that the day is recognised as a festival of the nations battling against tyranny.

The English newspapers emphasise the special significance of the celebration in Great Britain, which is now proclaiming its wholehearted admiration for the country that won a victory for an ideal one hundred and forty years ago and is now throwing the whole of its might into the struggle in asserting its great ideals today. There is no more striking contrast in history than the fact that the democratic George the Fifth attends an exhibition of America's national game by soldier descendants of the Americans who drew the sword against George the Third. Tributes are paid to the military marvels accomplished by American energy, proving the decisive defeat of barbarism and explaining the fear which torments the German Government to draw the attention of the German people to the greatest event of modern times by even mentioning the entry of America into the world struggle, which will decide the future of civilisation.

AMERICAN FLAGS EVERYWHERE.

America's National Day is being honoured in London on an unprecedented scale. The eye everywhere meets the Stars and Stripes, which is flying over innumerable public and private buildings in the City and West End, including Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament. All Londoners are wearing miniature American flags, despite the fact that it is not a flag day in the ordinary sense.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMANDERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed to General Pershing on behalf of himself and the British Army the warmest greetings on the occasion of Independence Day, when soldiers of America and Great Britain, for the first time in history, stand side by side in defence of the great principle of Liberty, which is the proudest inheritance and most cherished possession of their nations. "That Liberty, which Britons, Americans and French have won for themselves, they will not fail to hold for the world."

General Pershing replied: "The firm unity of purpose strongly binding the great Allied nations stamps this Fourth of July as a new declaration and a new guarantee that the sacred principles of liberty shall not perish, but shall be extended to all peoples."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL FRIENDSHIP.

Admiral Sims, speaking at the Anglo-Saxon meeting, emphasised that British and American naval friendship and cordiality could not be greater. America at present had in European waters 250 vessels, with 3,000 officers and 40,000 men, serving from the White Sea to the Adriatic. During the coming year there would be over treble that number of destroyers fighting with the Allies, while 150 submarine chasers would soon be on duty in the war zone, of which already half are here.

BUNTING, BELL-RINGING AND BASEBALL.

As the day wore on an even better idea was gathered of how thoroughly London had entered into the spirit of Independence Day. This was outwardly symbolised by the fluttering of the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, on the same flag-poles while the famous streets in the vicinity of the Bank of England and Mansion House were never so beflagged since the Coronation.

Holy Communion was celebrated in every church in the London Diocese and prayers were offered for God's blessing on the Americans.

The bells of Saint Paul's and Southwark Cathedrals were rung at noon. American soldiers poured into London from the camps, of whom many attended the Anglo-Saxon meeting, where there was indescribable enthusiasm.

A huge crowd visited the baseball match at Chelsea in the afternoon, at which Their Majesties were present.

TRUE BRITISH AND AMERICAN RECONCILIATION.

London, July 4th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, addressing an Anglo-Saxon Fellowship meeting in London, said the cost of the war was terrible, but a reward was coming which was beyond the dearest hopes in the true British and American reconciliation. Nothing since the Christian Era was more likely to restore man's faith in the moral governance of the universe than the American, French and British unity against the common enemy. He was convinced the world was being guided out of the carnage towards something better and finer than was ever known. As the war was really a struggle between good and evil, no solution was possible that was not absolute. (Cheers.) Germany must be beaten. She must know she is beaten, she must feel she is beaten. (Loud cheers.) As for the German people, we claimed no national fundamental right which we were not willing to secure for them.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.**TWO MILLION MEN WITH THE COLOURS.**

Washington, July 4th.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, in a statement to the House of Representatives, said that there were now 100,400 officers and 2,010,000 men with the colours, as compared with 9,524 officers and 202,510 men, Regulars and National Guard, fourteen months ago. Sufficient rifles were being received to equip a Division every three days, and over 1,300,000 rifles had been delivered to June 1st.

GERMAN ILLUSIONS PAINFULLY SHATTERED.

London, July 3rd.

The newspapers comment on the amazing feat revealed by Mr. Baker's figures, thus affording fresh evidence that German illusions are being painfully shattered. The most remarkable feature is that over 750,000 American troops were rushed to France since March 22nd, prior to which the monthly reinforcements reached only 48,000. The vigorous local thrusts of the Americans on the Western Front are also widely drawn attention to.

WAR'S SHIPPING LOSSES RE-PLACED IN ONE DAY.

New York, July 4th.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in an address to the Tammany Society, declared that the national launchings today comprised more tonnage than America had lost in the whole war. More than 400,000 tons were going into the water today, while the total American tonnage destroyed by German submarines was estimated at 352,000 tons. They were pledged to the launching of destroyers in greater and greater number monthly until "in co-operation with the other Allied naval craft they would free the world of the assassins of the sea."

A YEAR'S OUTPUT.

San Francisco, July 5th.

Mr. Schwab, in a launching speech, predicted that the present year would witness the creation of three million tons of American ships, which, in his opinion, was unprecedented in history.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

London, July 4th.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows: "I have just heard that one hundred ships have been launched in the United States today. Heartiest congratulations on the magnificent performance."

LABOUR AND PEACE TERMS.

London, July 4th.

The report of the Executive Conference of the Federation of Trades Unions, meeting at Leicester today, referring to the failure to secure a conference of workers of belligerent nations, recites the German crimes which accounted for the opposition of American, Canadian, British and Belgian Labour to an international conference. It says the attitude of the Management Committee of the Federation is strengthened by the attitude of the American Federation of Labour and the whole of the American nation. The report says Labour's demand for representation at the Peace Conference is justified, but nations, not parties, are entitled to propose peace terms. Therefore, it is impossible that any Labour party can claim to determine peace terms. The experience of Russia and Roumania should for ever dispel the idea that Germany will voluntarily concede fair peace terms.

POST-WAR BOYCOTT OF GERMANY.

London, July 4th.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has unanimously passed a resolution that it shall be a rule of the Association that no member or his firm shall trade directly or indirectly with the present enemies of Great Britain for ten years after the war.

ESPIONAGE IN SPAIN.

Madrid, July 4th.

The Senate has unanimously passed an Espionage Bill, empowering the Government to enforce respect for Spanish neutrality. It provides imprisonment and fines for communicating to a foreign Power information prejudicing the interests of Spain or another foreign Power. It authorises a strict Government censorship of all written and printed matter.

COTTON GROWING IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, July 6th.

At the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association, the chairman, Mr. Howard, said the future of Empire cotton growing was uncertain. It might be left to ordinary commercial enterprise, taken over by a Government department, or become a Government trust. He favoured the last-named course. Lord Derby was re-elected President.

THE GERMAN BUDGET. SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE.

Amsterdam, July 4th.

In the Reichstag, Herr Scheidemann intimated that the Socialists would refuse to vote the Budget.

SELF-MINDED GOVERNMENT WANTED.

London, July 4th.

If Herr Scheidemann's threat that the Socialists will not vote for the Budget is carried out it will be the first time during the war that the Majority Socialists have not voted credit.

In the course of his speech Herr Scheidemann, after urging Germany to take the initiative to secure a stoppage of air raids on open towns, bitterly complained of Baron Kuehlmann, who, after saying, on the 25th June, what all Germans knew, namely, that the war would never be ended militarily, beat a hasty retreat next day before Main Headquarters. "We desire a Government that knows its own mind and can bring peace quickly. We, therefore, cannot vote for the Budget."

The Vice-Chancellor, von Payer, affected to take Herr Scheidemann's declaration as being only a threat.

SULTAN OF TURKEY DEAD.

Amsterdam, July 4th.

A message from Constantinople via Vienna states that the Sultan of Turkey is dead.

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, July 5th.

German newspapers report that the Spanish epidemic is widely spreading. Serious cases are increasing in numerous centres, including Bremen and Hamburg. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that in some factories at Frankfurt one-third to one-half the workers are stricken down.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

London, July 5th.

Sir James S. Meeson has been appointed an ordinary member of the Executive Council of India, in succession to Sir William S. Meyer on the expiration of the latter's term of office.

POLITICS IN AUSTRIA.**COUNT CZERNIN RETURNING TO FAVOUR.**

Amsterdam, July 4th.

A Vienna telegram says: "Count Czernin has had a lengthy audience with the Emperor and subsequently conferred with Baron Burian."

The *Neue Freie Presse* foreshadows Count Czernin's reinstatement.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

London, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. David Mason, Lord Robert Cecil stated that he did not see that any action could be usefully taken regarding Baron Kuehlmann's vague and inconclusive statement on June 25th. The British war aims were well known, but we waited vainly for a clear and unambiguous declaration of the enemy's war aims.

IRISH ORGANISATIONS BANNED.

London, July 5th.

The Dublin *Gazette* contains a proclamation declaring that the following associations are dangerous: Sinn Féin Organisation, Sinn Féin Club, Irish Volunteers and the Cuinn, Gaibhann and Gaelic League.

LATER. The Proclamation means that assemblies of these organisations are unlawful.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

London, July 4th.

At the annual meeting of King George's Fund for Sailors, the Duke of Connaught congratulated the Dominions and Crown Colonies on their splendid response to his personal appeal for subscriptions.

ENEMY ALIENS IN BRITAIN.**SOME STARTLING FIGURES.**

London, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that there were 12,600 enemy aliens interned, including 6,000 Germans, of whom 3,500 were married to British wives, 4,000 had British-born children and 2,400 had sons serving in the British forces.

The Austrians interned numbered 5,500 and the Turks and Bulgarians 1,100.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. GERMAN FEAR OF BRITISH INVASION.

Amsterdam, July 4th.

Uneasiness in Germany regarding the Murman Coast is indicated in an article in the *Vorwaerts Allgemeine Zeitung* declaring it does not believe that British action on a greater scale from the Arctic has yet been decided upon.

The paper says: "England has probably kept open the northern door for invasion, but Finland, with Germany's assistance, will know how to meet the threatened danger."

GERMAN FORCE ON FINNISH AND RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

London, July 4th.

Telegrams from Helsingfors state that an expeditionary force of 50,000 has concentrated on the Finnish and Russian frontier, which German patrols are reported to have passed on June 27th. Communications are in force for 125 miles, but over the wilderness they are very difficult.

UNSETTLED RUSSIA.

London, July 4th.

That a crisis is approaching in Russia is indicated by a belated message from Moscow, dated June 10th, reporting that the Don Kuban and Cossack Governments have concluded an agreement guaranteeing mutual support against Bolshevism and announcing that a federation of South Russian States is contemplated. There have been anti-Soviet outbreaks at Tscholov in Central Russia and at Slatoust in the district of Ufa, where the Soviets were dispersed and arrested.

A German force is reported to have landed at Anaklia, on the Kuban coast of the Black Sea.

BOLSHEVIK TYRANNY.

Washington, July 4th.

The American Ambassador in Russia reports that Bolsheviki have arrested members of the Archangel Provincial Government. They have also threatened to arrest members of the Volodga Duma.

TSAR STORY A PURE INVENTION.

Amsterdam, July 5th.

A telegram from Berlin has described the report from Kiev that Grand-Duke Michael has been proclaimed Tsar and is marching against Moscow as a pure invention.

SPLIT IN SOVIET CAMP.

Moscow, July 5th.

A Revolutionary Military Council has been appointed to direct all operations against the Czech-Slovaks. Colonel Muraviev, the former Commander-in-Chief, has assumed command of the Soviet troops. A final split has occurred in the Soviet camp. The Moderate Social Revolutionaries and Minimalist Socialists have been excluded from the Soviet Central Executive.

ROUMANIA'S EX-PREMIER.

Paris, July 4th.

Count Bratianu, ex-Premier of Roumania, has arrived in Switzerland.

DANGERS OF PARIS BOMBARDMENT.

Paris, July 4th.

In view of the probability of a resumption of the bombardment of Paris in connection with the next great German offensive it is pointed out that the dangers thereof should not be exaggerated. Guns sometimes burst and soon wear out. Three guns so far mounted have fired altogether no fewer than 250 shots. If one shot per minute was fired the bombardment would only last a single day. Some damage would be done, but the idea of the destruction of Paris is absurd, while the moral effect would be nil.

THE SECURITY OF PARIS.**NEVER HAS BEEN AND NEVER WILL BE ENDANGERED.**

(BY COURTESY OF THE FRENCH CONSULATE.)

The following telegram has been received by the French Minister at Peking, from M. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Paris, in reply to a request for an explanation regarding a cable from Reuter's Agency, dated June 22nd, on the subject of the measures taken for the defence of Paris, which conveyed the impression that the French Capital might eventually be evacuated.

In the mind of the French Government and of the French nation the security of Paris has never been, and never will be, endangered. If such a possibility has ever been considered it is because to foresee and guard against even the most improbable event, is the duty of a nation at war and of its leaders, a duty dictated by the most elementary prudence.

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THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

London, July 4th.

The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference has unanimously passed a resolution favouring the construction of the Channel Tunnel as soon as possible.

BRITAIN'S GIFT TO CHILE.

London, July 4th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Great Britain had presented a few aeroplanes to Chile, for most courteously agreeing to sell to Great Britain a Chilean battle-cruiser now being built in Great Britain.

EX-GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA'S LOSSES.

London, July 4th.

Three sons of M. Doumer, former Governor of Indo-China, have now been killed in action, while the two remaining sons have both been seriously wounded.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 5th.

Silver is quoted at 49 1/16. American insurance is slightly easier. The market is quiet.

London, July 6th. The silver market is steady.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADOMI MARU 12,600 tons	11th July, 11 A.M.
	KAWACHI MARU 12,600 tons	19th July, 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,600 tons	20th July, 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 13,500 tons	17th Aug., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
† KATORI MARU ... Fri., 19th July, at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Wed., 14th Aug., at 11 A.M.
§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Telephone 263 and 262

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	TUES., 16th July
KORRA MARU	20,000	TUES., 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,500	THURS., 29th Aug.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 10th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
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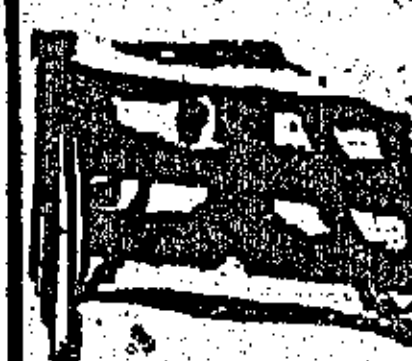
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NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 22nd July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 18th July, at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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